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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the House bill to amend certain sections of titles 48 and 52, Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels. Calendar.

The Senate then took up the bill making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year and for other purposes.

Mr. WEST, in charge of the bill, said when it came over from the House of Representatives it proposed to appropriate $33,589,109; as now submitted to the Senate by the committee, it proposed to appropriate $36,946,350. The bill as it came from the House contained provisions of a general legislative character, looking to a reduction of expenses. In the judgment of the committee it was not practicable to do so, and therefore the committee recommended non-concurrence in the provisions of the House bill looking to a readjustment of salaries and change in compensation to railroad companies throughout the country for carrying the mails. The subject of compensation to railroad companies was settled two years ago, and the committee are of opinion that it is not advisable to reopen it. A reduction of this appropriation would not be sanctioned by the people, as its result would be to abolish the system of railway postoffices, and cause a reduction of the fast mail service. The committee had met the House half way at least in the direction of economy. They agreed to appropriate less money this year for the service of the Postoffice Department than was appropriated last year.

The first amendment proposed by the committee was to appropriate $159,000 for mail depredations and special agents, instead of $110,000, as proposed by the House. After debate, the amendment was agreed to.

The committee reported an amendment to appropriate $40,000 for advertising, instead of $25,000, as proposed by the House, providing that the Postmaster General shall cause the advertisement of all general mail lettings of each State and Territory to be conspicuously posted up in each postoffice in the State and Territory embraced in said advertisement for at least sixty days before the time of such general letting, and no other advertisement of such lettings shall be required, but this provision shall not apply to any other than general mail lettings.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired what was the object of taking the advertisements from the newspapers of the country? It seemed to him as if it was an amendment of doubtful propriety.

Mr. WEST replied that the amendment was only to perpetuate an arrangement established a year ago to save expense and it had been found to work advantageously. The amendment was agreed to.

The House of Representatives proposed to appropriate $6,800,00 for compensation to postmasters, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to make the amount $7,500,000.

Mr. SHERMAN said a reduction ought to be made in the pay of postmasters. The pay of postmasters since 1868 had been increased sixty-five per cent. The Senator from Maine (Hamlin) some time ago, in a short speech, pointed out that there was a deficiency from carrying the newspapers of the country amounting to $6,900,000. The whole amount paid by newspapers now for carrying their mail was one million dollars. Had not the Senate courage to deal with this matter? Had the newspapers such power over Senators? Was there such a terror of them that the Senate could not do what was right? He acknowledged that the power of the newspapers was great in the dissemination of intelligence. Any honorable newspaper publisher would consider himself insulted if told he was a beneficiary of the Government in this respect. The Senate should have courage to raise the postage on newspapers, even if every newspaper in the land cried out against it. He had conversed with many newspaper publishers about this subject and they all said Congress had fixed the rate too low. He was in favor of increasing the rate to four, five or even six cents a pound, to have a solution of this trouble. *He did not see why a postmaster of a town in Ohio should receive $4,000 per annum, while a judge of the Supreme Court of the State receives but $5,500.* The office of postmaster was a very easy one. He admitted that the postmasters in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the large cities should be paid more than others, but because the salary in large cities was too low was no reason why they should not be kept high in small towns.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the amendment of the committee so as to make the amount for compensation of postmasters $7,200,000, instead of $7,500,000. He also gave notice that he would move at the proper time to increase the rate of postage on newspapers to four cents per pound, and he would do so in order to punish the newspapers, but to make them pay some portion of the transportation of through mails.

Mr. SHERMAN subsequently modified his amendment, fixing the amount at $7,200,000, so as to provide that the reduction in the rate of compensation shall commence on the first day of October next. The amendment was then agreed to—yeas 22, nays 15.

Other amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed, to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for rent, light and fuel from $390,000 to $425,000; for compensation to railway postal clerks from $1,225,000 to $1,300,00; for route agents from $945,000 to $1,000,000; for mail route messengers from $47,000 to $60,000; for mail messengers from $621,000 to $720,000, and for transportation of foreign mails from $225,000 to $250,000.

The House adopted a clause providing that if the revenues of the Postoffice Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by the act, that the sum of $4,230,906 be appropriated out of the Treasury to supply the deficiency. The Senate committee proposed an admendment making the sum $7,188,147, instead of $4,230,906. Agreed to.

The House appropriated $1,800,000 for the payment of letter carriers, and the Senate committee proposed to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

The section of the House bill in regard to stamped envelopes was amended to read as follows, and as amended was agreed to: "No stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers shall be sold by the Postoffice Department at less (in addition to legal postage) than the average cost, including all salaries, clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith."

The amendment of the committee providing that so much of the $17,000,000 appropriated for inland mail transportation as may be necessary may be expended to continue the daily mail service between Chicago and the Pacific coast, not exceeding, however, the sum of $25,000, was agreed to.

The last eight sections of the bill, readjusting the compensation of postmasters, providing new rates for postal railway service, and fixing the rate on mail matter of the third class at one cent for each two ounces, &c., which the Committee on Appropriations recommended be stricken out, were stricken out, and on motion of Mr. WITHERS they were referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, that they might be considered and appropriate bills reported to change the existing law.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following amendment: That on and after the first day of January, 1877, all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from known office of publication or news agencies and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly or more than once a week, four cents per pound or fraction of a pound; and on those issued less frequently than once a week, five cents for each pound or fraction thereof.

Mr. WITHERS appealed to the Senator [Sherman] not to encumber this bill with the amendment, but let it go to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads and be considered with other provisions referred to that committee.

Mr. SHERMAN accepted the suggestion, and the amendment was so referred.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to—yeas 23, nays 14. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the Senate bill to amend the 2d, 4th and 5th sections of the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, &c.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the motion to take the bill up, and said there were other and more important matters to be considered.

A vote being taken on Mr. Edmunds' motion, resulted—yeas 18, nays 16, no quorum voting.

Several dilatory motions followed, upon which the roll was called. A quorum answered, and the Senate, by a vote of yeas 20, nays 17, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill allowing the widow of President Polk $1,500 for supplies furnished to the army in Tennessee was passed.

Mr. HUNTON moved to lay on the table Mr. Blaine's motion to reconsider the vote for printing of the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PAGE suggested that the motion be withheld until the gentleman from Maine should be present.

Mr. Blaine at that moment entered the hall in hot haste, saying, "Here I am."

Mr. BUCKNER raised a question of consideration, claiming that private business being before the House under the rules, it was not in order to interpose other business.

In the parliamentary squabble over this and other points of the order, Mr. BLAINE insisted that under the ruling of the Chair yesterday, he was not be deprived of control of his own motion.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* [Cox] read from the report of yesterday's proceedings to show that Mr. Blaine himself had stated that if he could not call up the motion to reconsider yesterday, he would lose the parliamentary right to which he was entitled.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Hunton whether he insisted on his motion to lay on the table?

Mr. HUNTON replied that he did.

Mr. BLAINE—And you decline to accept my amendment?

Mr. HUNTON—I have told you before what I was willing to do about that.

Mr. BLAINE then fell back upon the assurance of the Speaker yesterday that he [Blaine] would not be deprived of the opportunity of calling up his motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The only assurance given by the Chair was that which has been read from the record, and that was in accordance with the rules.

Mr. RANDALL reminded Mr. Blaine that in entering his motion to reconsider the other day, he [Blaine] has taken advantage of Mr. Hunton's omission to make the usual motion to reconsider and lay on the table.

Mr. BLAINE—How did I take advantage of it? I went and asked the Clerk about it.

Mr. RANDALL—I know exactly that.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, what advantage did I take?

Mr. RANDALL—You took advantage of Mr. Hunton's omission to make the usual motion. I admit you could do that.

Mr. BLAINE—Was that any more advantage than acting under any rule of the House?

Mr. RANDALL—One moment. Having taking that advantage, I submit that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia is entirely within practice, and entirely within due courtesy also, on taking advantage to day of the gentleman from Maine in moving to lay his motion on the table. Now as to the Caldwell telegram, I understand the gentleman from Virginia is willing to let the telegram go into the proceedings for what it is worth.

Mr. BLAINE—It could not go for more.

Mr. RANDALL—I do not yet understand that the gentleman from Virginia objects to the telegram going in.

Mr. BLAINE—But I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact that neither the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee nor the Chairman of the sub-committee has ever yet intimated or given to the House any advice of that character.

Mr. RANDALL—Will the gentleman from Maine ask the House now that the telegram be embodied in the proceedings of the committee?

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, I am after that very thing, and I have read the official telegram. The gentleman from Kentucky [Knott], after keeping it in his pocket five days [indignant calls to order from the Democratic side, and loud hammering of the Speaker's gavel], gave it, as I understand, to the associated Press, but has never given it to the House.

Mr. GLOVER and other Democratic members rose to a question of order, but Mr. BLAINE, in the midst of great uproar and confusion, asserted that all the members on the Democratic side of the House were out of order.

After several stormy and exciting scenes, in which the occupants of the galleries cheered, hissed and applauded without the slightest regard for the efforts of the Chair to preserve order, the House set itself to voting by yeas and nays. The Republicans at first refused to vote, with a view of holding their votes, so as to defeat any action, but did not persist in this policy, and consequently Mr. Hunton's motion to lay on the table was carried, 129 to 91.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. SPRINGER rose to a parliamentary inquiry, when Mr. BLAINE immediately started to his feet and objected to this demonstration.

Mr. SPRINGER suggested to Mr. Blaine that he was entirely forgetting his position, and the SPEAKER *pro tem.* calmly explained to him the always familiar practice of the Chair to hear a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BLAINE—During roll call, never.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The roll call has been completed.

Mr. BLAINE—Never has such a thing been done.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* [with great severity of manner]—It is highly improper and hardly decent for the gentleman to interfer with the Chair in that peculiar style.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman's [Springer's] inquiry is merely dilatory.

Mr. SPRINGER—I deny the gentleman's right to impugn my motives.

Mr. BLAINE—The Clerk has read the vote, and I demand that it be announced.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The Chair cannot announce the vote before it is handed him.

Mr. BLAINE—The vote has been read. I demand that it be announced. [Shouts of order! order! from the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. SPRINGER—I demand that the gentleman from Maine take his seat and be in order.

Mr. BLAINE—I am in order.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Maine will not take his seat when he is properly called to order, the Chair will not only require him to do so under the rules, but will call on the officers of the House to enforce its orders. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, [in an undertone] —Call them by fetch them on.

Mr. BLAINE [taking his seat]—I will be seated with pleasure when others are.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Maine stated that the Chair should have announced the vote before the Chair received it. The Chair had not the vote at the time the imputation was made, which was intended to go the country as an imputation of the fairness of the Chair. The Chair says this to the exclusion, as it has a right, of any other member from discussing the subject further. The Chair now proceeds to announce, in a proper and formal manner, the vote upon the question, which is now for the first time handed to him, and all statements to the contrary are positively and infamously false. The Chair says so on honor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BLAINE—That is very parliamentary language.

The vote was then announced—yeas 121, nays 23. The following is the negative vote:

Messrs. Anderson, Baker, of New York; Bell, Campbell, Chittenden, Cutler, Durand, Hazelton, Haymond, Hill, Hopkins, Hurd, Kehr, Lemoyne, McFarland, O'Brien, Paten, John Reilly, of Pennsylvania, Savage, Smith, of Georgia; Walsh, Whitehead, Willis—23.

Messrs. BLAINE and PAGE—No quorum voting.

The SPEAKER—A quorum has not voted.

Mr. PAGE—I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. SPRINGER rose at the same time as Mr. Page and was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. PAGE claimed that his motion must be put.

Mr. SPRINGER said—My point is this, whether a quorum of members, although not voting, are not in their seats, and whether the Chair will not take cognizance of that fact.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The parliamentary inquiry is a very pertinent and proper one. The Chair decides that in deciding on the presence of a quorum, it cannot go outside of the record just handed up by the Clerk.

Mr. PAGE—I renew my motion to adjourn.

Mr. SPRINGER—I move a call of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLAINE—I desire to have read as explaining the point of order an extract from the rules.

The Clerk read from the manual as follows: It is not in order on private bill day to call up and consider a motion to reconsider a vote on a public bill, if objected to, except after a postponement by a majority vote of private business.

Mr. BLAINE, resuming—The Chair overruled that point when made by the gentleman from Iowa [Kasson]. I asked the Chair to give its reasons, and the Chair declined to do so, and very prudently, because that rule is explicit, that a motion to reconsider is not in order during private bill day. This is a public matter. It is not here properly. It is here in defiance of the rules, by a ruling of the Chair for which the Chair could give no reason, and which is right in the teeth of the letter of the rule. That is my point. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

Mr. SPRINGER—The rule uses the words "A public bill." This is not a public bill; it is a resolution of a private nature, in the interest of the nomination of the gentleman for President of the United States. [Applause, hisses, laughter and great uproar and excitement.]

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Maine raised a point of order and has had the rule read, but, in the opinion of the Chair, the rule is not applicable at the present stage of business. It is enough for the Chair to say that oftentimes occupants of the Chair make rulings without giving reasons for them, otherwise the whole business of the House might be taken up in that way.

Mr. BLAINE—I never have seen—

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The Chair has to call the gentleman from Maine to order now, and gives no reason for it because it is apparent that he is out of order in repeatedly interrupting the Chair. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman knows the rules very well that he must not interrupt the Chair when making a decision.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky—I wish simply to know if this is the American Congress.

Mr. BLAINE—That is what I want to know too.

Mr. BROWN—Or whether we are pupils of a schoolmaster from Maine.

Mr. BLAINE [not heeding the Speaker's gavel]—Is it the most surprising American Congress that ever assembled.

A member on the Democratic side—To that we all agree. [Laughter, applause and general uproar, with the Speaker vainly endeavoring to enforce order, with the audience in the galleries paying as little attention as members on the floor to the efforts of the Chair in that direction.]

Mr. MORRISON asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That all evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee under authority of the resolutions of Messrs. Luttrell and Tarbox be printed, and that the dispatch signed Josiah Caldwell be also printed as part of the record in the case; and said committee shall examine any witnesses who may be called who may have heard said Caldwell make the same or a contradictory statement as that contained in said dispatch, and the evidence of such witnesses shall also be printed with the other evidence taken by said committee.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—Is there any objection?

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts—I object.

As the confusion and excitement on the floor and in the galleries showed no signs of abatement, the SPEAKER *pro tem.* directed that the Doorkeeper to exclude from the floor all persons not entitled to the privilege, and to preserve order in the galleries, announcing it as his determination to break up the system of claequerism in the House.

Mr. GARFIELD said the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois [Morrison], was that the telegram shall not only be published as suggested, but that there may be a proceeding of the committee to take hearsay testimony which, as I understand, the committee has almost if not quite unanimously resolved to do. This dispatch is not claimed to be evidence in itself.

Mr. SPRINGER—Then why is it urged?

Mr. GARFIELD—It is a part of the *res gestæ* of the proceedings of the committee, and it is not evidence.

Mr. SPRINGER—It must be either evidence or something else.

Mr. GARFIELD—You may call it what you please. We do not call it evidence, and I will simply say to the Chairman of this Committee on Ways and Means that to put in a rule now authorizing and directing the committee to receive hearsay evidence, which it does now receive, would manifestly be unfair and unjust, and therefore trust that that clause will not be added.

Mr. MORRISON—I understand the gentleman from Maine to desire the publication of the dispatch for what it is worth. Now, I submit in all candor if it is proper for the committee to show that it is not worth anything. That is the object of my resolution; that is all I propose to do. You want to take the dispatch for what it is worth. You may, however, think it is worth something as a piece of evidence in favor of the gentleman from Maine; to the extent that the dispatch is true the gentleman should have the benefit. But if it is not true, he should not have the benefit of it. Then why not allow the committee to take evidence to show that it is untrue—that is the object of my resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD—I agreee perfectly with what the gentleman says, that it is perfectly and thoroughly proper for the committee to prove that the dispatch is worth nothing. It is not proposed to be offered as evidence. If the committee can show it to be worthless, it ought to show it. If the committee can show it to be false, it ought to show it. But all that I ask is, that this House shall not make a rule that would be a violation of all rules of legislative evidence, viz.: that by secondary and hearsay evidence the committee shall undertake to prove something about the dispatch. The committee proves all it can, but prove it by the known rules of evidence.

Mr. RANDALL—The known rules of evidence would exclude the paper altogether.

Mr. SPRINGER—The proposition is this: that Caldwell may give evidence without being on oath, and that he cannot be contradicted by evidence under oath.

Mr. GARFIELD—Nobody has claimed that the dispatch is evidence.

Mr. MCMAHON—Yes, it is claimed as evidence, and the whole country is called upon to notice that the House is peculiar to testimony.

Mr. SPRINGER [to Mr. Garfield]—If it is not claimed as evidence, on what ground do you ask to have it put in the record?

Mr. GARFIELD—On the same ground that the gentleman [Springer] put in a code dispatch concerning Gen. Schenck, only that we do not call this evidence, and you did call that evidence.

Mr. SPRINGER—But General Schenck was heard.

Mr. GARFIELD—Aye, on his sick bed, when he was four hundred miles away from here. Don't make fish of one and flesh of another.

The question was again taken, and this time the Republicans did not withhold their votes. The motion to lay on the table was carried—yeas 128, nays 91.

Mr. MORRISON then asked leave to offer his resolution, but Mr. HURLBUT objected.

Mr. MORRISON then asked leave to offer a resolution providing that on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, business of a private character should be considered by the House.

Mr. HOAR—Is any such business possible?

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The Chair is unable to decide.

Mr. BLAINE objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. COX having called Mr. Blackburn to the chair, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the appointment of receivers of national banks. Agreed to.

A large number of members were granted leave of absence.

Mr. WIKE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the issue of bonds by railroads in Kansas predicated on conditional grants of Indian lands in the Territory, which bonds they are held, and whether the public faith has been pledged for their payment or redemption. Adopted

Adjourned till to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Cincinnati.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES—DISCUSSING THE CHANCES.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The night trains brought large accessions of delegates and newspaper representatives, who are actively engaged in discussing the situation. Judge Martindale, Generals Tyrell and Spooner, of Indianapolis, are among the new arrivals, and announce that the friends of Senator Morton have strong hopes of his nomination. They say that the Indiana delegates have no second choices, but will adhere to their favorite to the end, and declare that the statement heretofore published that the question of a second choice had been considered is untrue. There is a friendly feeling between the friends of Morton and Bristow, which is greatly strengthened by the declaration of prominent Kentuckians that their second choice is Morton. General Buckland, Edwin Cowles, Major W. D. Buckham and others of the Ohio delegation have arrived, and declare the part of Ohio to be no attack on any candidate, and a steady adherence to Hayes, which they hope will be successful in the end. Very judicious work is being done for Bristow. His supporters are just now engaged in making friends. They understand that his chances will be increased if Blaine is once out of the way, for "what is the Blaine programme?" is the question asked on every hand. "What will Illinois do?" is a question asked with equal anxiety. If there is a break in her delegation, Blaine is beaten," said a prominent politician. Meanwhile, there are many who regard Conkling as gaining, and who speak of the work done by his supporters during the past week in the Northwest. "There is the candidate we have most to fear," said a Bristow delegate.

Wisconsin.

DELEGATION WILL STICK TO BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Wisconsin delegation to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati leaves here to-night, seventeen of the twenty being present. Hon. P. Hiletus Sawyer introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will cast our vote for the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and use every honorable means to secure his nomination.

The Bristow Club held a meeting to-night and appointed a delegation of one hundred to go to Cincinnati and work in the interest of Bristow.

Nebraska.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS FOR BLAINE.

OMAHA, June 9.—The Omaha *Republican* of to-morrow will contain an important statement from J. H. Millard, of this city, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, in relation to Government Director Harrison and his share in the Blaine charges. Mr. Millard states that Mr. Harrison seems to have acted from the first in the sole interests of Morton as a Presidential candidate. When Harrison heard three years ago about the Fort Smith matter, he saw an opportunity to aid Morton by making the allegations public at the proper time, and he declared to Millard three years ago at the director's meeting in Boston, and has often repeated it since, that at the proper time, if Blaine should be in Morton's way, he would tell this bond story and kill Blaine as a candidate. Mr. Millard states that he was recently informed it was intended by parties opposed to Blaine to keep this a profound secret until the Republican Convention assembled, and to spring it on Blaine then and there, so that he could have no opportunity to vindicate himself. As respects the Kansas Pacific matter, Millard states that Blaine has a witness to his blamelessness in the person of a leading Democratic Congressman from New York, who knows all the facts, and knows that Blaine had nothing to do with it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Kerr's Condition Alarming.

He Can Live but a Few Weeks

The Impeachment of Jacob Thompson.

A NICE ARRAY OF CHARGES.

Robbery, Murder, Arson, Piracy, Etc.

His Complicity in These Crimes Admitted.

Colonel J. B. Stewart to Testify in Blaine's Favor.

ANOTHER LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Blaine Causes Sunset Cox to Lose His Temper.

The Gentleman from Maine Bound to Make that Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1876.

Mr. Kerr's Lease of Life Brief.

Speaker Kerr was to-night attacked with some alarming symptoms in his disease. There was a consultation of his physicians, the result of which was not as encouraging as they had wished. It is now feared that Mr. Kerr cannot survive many weeks.

The Proposed Impeachment of Jake Thompson.

A few days ago Representatives Lamar, of Mississippi, and Casey Young, of Tennessee, called upon Secretary Chandler as the bearers of a communication from Jake Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under James Buchanan. The letter of the ex Secretary quoted a paragraph from a letter addressed to him to the effect that Secretrry Chandler had said that under the rulings of the Senate, Thompson would be subject to impeachment, and that he (the querist) wished to send the remark simply that Thompson, it appears, wished to know the Secretary's views definitely on the subject. The Secretary stated that he would reply in a few days. He has since definitely had the facts connected with the abstraction of the Indian trust fund bonds collected, and also received from the Comptroller of the Currency an official statement of Thompson's account, in which he is represented as a defaulter to the Government to a million one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. Secretary Chandler states to-day that he had now answered the letter of Thompson, which he sent to the effect that the case is complete, that the committee proves all it can, but prove it by the known rules of evidence.

Mr. RANDALL—The known rules of evidence would exclude the paper altogether.

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Mr. COX having called Mr. Blackburn to the chair, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the appointment of receivers of national banks. Agreed to.

A large number of members were granted leave of absence.

Mr. WIKE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the issue of bonds by railroads in Kansas predicated on conditional grants of Indian lands in the Territory, which bonds they are held, and whether the public faith has been pledged for their payment or redemption. Adopted

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Disraeli said: The Berlin memorandum has been withdrawn. England and the other Powers are agreed upon certain points, among which is one not to exercise an undue pressure upon the Porte. Russia, France and England have made successful representations to Servia for the peace maintenance of peace.

In the House of Commons Disraeli further said that the memorandum was withdrawn because the Porte had anticipated some important points, and offered an armistice spontaneously. England's refusal to accept the memorandum had not been received by any Power in an unfriendly spirit, but with great regret. The great Powers agreed to recognize Murad without delay. The necessary credentials were sent to the English Ambassador at Constantinople to-night. Disraeli declined further that the letter purporting to bear his signature which was recently published in Vienna, stating that England will know how to resist Muscovite aggression, is a forgery.

THE PORTE INTERROGATES SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The Porte has courteously asked Servia to explain the meaning of her armaments. This request is not made in a threatening manner or as an ultimatum.

THE ARMISTICE.

PARIS, June 9.—Intelligence has been received here that some of the insurgent bands have accepted the armistice, and laid down their arms.

RUSSIA OFFERED TO WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—It is semi-officially stated that the representatives of Russia in Servia and Montenegro have again been ordered to use their influence to induce them to accept peace, and will now give assurance that at the same time that Russia would take care that the Porte gave effect to the guarantees for the execution of reforms.

CONCESSIONS TO THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, June 9.—A special from Berlin states that the Czar has prevailed upon Servia to adopt a peaceful policy.

Turkey has spontaneously offered the insurgents two of the conditions included in the ultimatum, namely: three months' armistice and direct negotiations.

A NEW TURKISH PROGRAMME.

LONDON, June 9.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Murad has ordered his Government to prepare a new programme of reforms.

GERMANY'S AIM THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

BERLIN, June 9.—The *National Zeitung* says Bismarck was summoned to Berlin solely to report to the Emperor the latest phase of events in Turkey. The *Zeitung* adds that the German policy continues to be the preservation of peace, and that the leading political circles are convinced that the effort will be successful.

The statement that conference between the Chancellors of Germany, Russia and Austria impend need confirmation.

THE SOFTS FORBIDDEN TO CARRY ARMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Shiek Ul Islam has forbidden the Softs to carry arms or congregate in thoroughfares.

A LIBERAL NEW CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that the new Turkish Constitution will establish equal rights to all persons irrespective of race, creed or religion, abolish the office of Grand Viceroy, create a responsible ministry, and organize a representative Assembly composed of delegates from various local councils of notabilities.

NO DANGER OF AN IMMEDIATE OUTBREAK.

LONDON June 10.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says the Ambassadors of the three Northern Powers have sent to Murad simultaneously identical form of recognition from their respective sovereigns. The Berlin and Vienna correspondents of the *Times* agree in stating that all danger of an immediate outbreak on the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers is removed.

Spain.

PRIESTLY OPPOSITION TO RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

MADRID, June 9.—During the debate yesterday in the Senate, on the new Constitution, the Bishop of Salamanca said the Spanish prelates would always oppose religious toleration as incompatible with Catholicism.

Denmark.

TACTICS OF THE RADICAL LEADERS.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—The committee of the Lower House of the Danish Parliament have decided unanimously in favor of the Government's demand for 2,000,000 crowns for the purchase of sixteen Krupp field batteries. The Radical leaders will move a resolution declaring the meeting inopportune for the proposal, thus avoiding a vote of want of confidence, upon which the Government will abandon the measure, and the extraordinary session will adjourn.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamships Abyssinia, from New York, and Leipzig, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—The steamer Idaho, from New York, has arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To day.—Cooler, followed by warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and stationary or falling barometer.

George Sand will be buried at Nohant to-day.

The Spanish police have discovered two depots of cartridges at San Sebastian.

Ricardo Menocal, a Cuban collector of taxes, has absconded to the United States, with about $40,000 in gold.

At Belmont Park, Philadelphia, yesterday, Goldsmith Maid attempted to beat 2:13, with the following results: 2:21½, 2:16¾, 2:25.

The Cuban Government is making contracts with parties in Florida for cattle, paying one dollar in gold per pound delivered in Nuevitas.

The Erie road will to-day reduce passenger fare to fourteen dollars from New York to Chicago, and other Western points in proportion.

The opening game of the Centennial billiard tournament, on Thursday night, was between Rudolphe and Slosson. The former won by a score of 600 to 547.

The fight in New York city against the Sunday excise law is increasing in determination. Yesterday Judge Dittenhoefer, on behalf of the proprietors of Gilmore's Garden, obtained an injunction from Judge Donohue, restraining the police from entering the gardens without paying like other citizens.

At a meeting in St. Louis yesterday of the Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company, such action was taken and subscriptions made as will insure the success of the enterprise. The subscriptions to the stock of the company now amount to $800,000, and steamers adapted to the trade between New Orleans and Brazil are available at short notice.

The referee appointed to determine the amount of the debts due by Hoyt, Sprague & Co. has made a partial report. He states that the claims presented amount to nearly $8,000,000. He has passed on about 300 claims, amounting to $3,845,469, and the receiver has on hands $1,320,000. The referee, therefore, thinks it safe to order a dividend on the claims already examined of ten per cent.

Advance slips of the report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad show the gross earnings for the year ending April 1st at $7,655,162; operating expenses, taxes, etc., $5,687,429; showing net gross earnings compared with the previous year $46,445, and increase in net earnings of $154,723. The report was highly satisfactory to the stockholders, and showed the road to be in good condition.

Buy White River,

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Thomas Wallace and Joseph W. Hawes were killed yesterday by the explosion of a boiler at Perkins & Co.'s saw mill at Lawton, Georgia.

The second game of the billiard tournament was between Garnier and Slosson last night. The former won, 600 to 591; average 15 15-16; best runs, Garnier 158, Slosson 142.

William Condon, a well known base ballist, was shot and dangerously wounded by Cornelius Boyle, in a faction fight at the Third ward Democratic registration office, in New Orleans.

In the suit of Morris K. Jessup & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Perkins, Livingston & Post and others *vs.* Thomas A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad, and others for railroad iron supplied for building the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad, Judge Sandford, in the Superior Court of New York, yesterday afternoon, directed a verdict for plaintiffs for $306,206 in gold.

Samuel M. King, former Deputy United States Marshal for Mobile, Tennessee, was indicted yesterday for obtaining money under false pretenses last October. He shot and killed himself in the Criminal Court room in Nashville last evening, while in custody. The weapon used was a pocket Colt's revolver. He died instantly. Deceased was originally from Dayton, Ohio.

The marriage of R. S. McCormick and Miss Katherine V. Medill was solemnized on Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. The event was noteworthy on account of the social prominence of the contracting parties, the number of distinguished guests present, and the exceptional elegance of dress and the decorations which characterized it.

A VISIT TO THE WATER WORKS.

The Water Committee and "Many Citizens" Go on an Excursion to Negley's Run.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a special train left the Union Depot for Negley's Run, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, carrying the Water Committee, other members of Councils, members of the Chamber of Commerce, insurance men and many heavy taxpayers. Five cars were filled with passengers, the number being about three hundred. The object of the excursion was understood to be to afford an opportunity to our leading citizens and heavy taxpayers to inspect the new (unfinished) water works and reservoirs, in order that they may be able to see what has been done with the vast sum of money which has been expended on their construction, with a view of asking the said taxpayers to indorse some scheme or other on the part of Councils, for raising a sufficient amount of money to complete the works.

Having arrived at their destination the party, under the guidance of the Chief Engineer Lowry, walked over the immense foundations, taking in, *en route*, the mammoth castings of the pumping engines, the great boilers and other belongings. With the exception of the employees of Contractor Hartupee, who were working at the bed-plate, very few persons are at work here, and appearances do not give promise of a speedy completion of the works. This dullness is, of course, attributable to the fact that the city has no money, and those who have

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

OUR recent attempt to inoculate the *Post* with free-schoolism was a failure. It didn't take.

WHY don't the Democrats in Congress ship PROCTOR KNOTT to Duluth? He might shine like a beacon light in the Zenith City of the unsalted seas, but he is a total failure in the House.

THE National Executive Committee of the Union League will meet at Cincinnati at the time of the National Republican Convention. This shows where the real patriotism of the country is to be found.

JUDGE KELLEY announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress in the Fourth district, solely on Republican grounds. He lays no claim to merit on the score of his financial theories.

PROCTOR KNOTT dared BLAINE to a duel, and then armed himself with a club to knock BLAINE down as Bully BROOKS did in SUMNER'S case. Within an hour afterwards he was hunting a knot hole big enough to crawl into.

THE profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ending with March last were $788,790. The net profits for the quarter ending with the present month are estimated at $735,488. The company should reduce its rates.

THREE members of the police of Baltimore—two sergeants and one private—have been detected in a system of robberies which have extended over the whole district in which their stations permitted them to operate, and have probably lasted for years.

ACCORDING to the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* Indiana is the only Northwestern State the Democrats can hope to carry in this Presidential campaign; and according to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* there is not the slightest hope for the Democracy in that State. The *Sentinel* should know best.

BEFORE the next Presidential election, which will take place on the same day, November 7, in all the different States in the Union, seven of the States will hold elections for State officers. In September, Arkansas, Vermont and Maine; and in October, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Georgia.

MR. SPEAKER KERR announced at the opening of the session of Congress, to the correspondent of the *Graphic*, that the Democratic fight was to be won by "investigation." And now that *investigation* has reached *him*, he begins *to think* he was mistaken. He, *at least*, is not clean handed enough *to* throw stones effectively at his *opponents*.

THE Baltimore *American* of Thursday says:

The briskness of the export trade of this port at the present time is very marked. Its chief incident is the heaviness of the corn shipments, in six days past have amounted to nearly six hundred thousand bushels. Yesterday's exportations alone were a hundred and sixty-odd thousand bushels, the largest shipment ever made in any one day. The petroleum exports since the 1st of June have also been immense, aggregating more than three hundred and five thousand barrels.

DURING the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, one of the Mahometan "saints" prophesied at that place that within the next ten years the whole of "Frangistan" (Europe) would be under the rule of the crescent: that the Sultan of Constantinople would conquer the eastern portion of the continent, including "Rumi-el-Kubrijeh" (Rome the powerful), and that the Sultan of Morocco would reoccupy the western portion, with the town of "Tuleitulah" (Toledo). The predictions of this class of fanatics are like dreams—"they go by contraries."

"SCRATCH a public robber and you will find a Radical official or office-hunter."—*Post.*

Comment. The editor and proprietor of the Mayfield (Ky.) *Democrat*, a bitter Bourbon sheet, was the other day arrested for robbing the United States mails. He was employed by the Government he denounced to transport the mails from the depot to the postoffice in that town, a distance of about half a mile, and the registered packages which came to his hands were neatly opened, the contents abstracted by him, then resealed and sent along the route. The robberies had been going on for a great while, and some sixty or seventy packages *had been rifled before* this high-toned Democratic reforming thief was brought to book.

THE report about to be made to the House of Representatives on the subject of international arbitration, promises to prove of great interest. It will come from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom have been referred the petitions received during the present session, asking Congress to make a step for the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of questions in dispute between different nations. The history of arbitrations will be given, with the evidence of their growing frequency and usefulness, and the practicability of the proposed plan will be discussed. The Geneva award and the arbitration of the Emperor WILLIAM in regard to the Northwestern boundary will be cited as examples of the satisfactory settlement of difficult and irritating questions, without an appeal to arms. But it is feared that the peaceful time foreseen by the poet,

"When the kindly earth shall slumber
Lapt in universal law—"

is a long way off, yet.

SIGNS of the approaching National Republican Convention are thickening at Cincinnati, the friends of several of the leading candidates being already on the ground. It is, according to the special correspondent of the New York *Times*, conceded by all that nothing more than a preliminary organization will be effected on Wednesday, if the contested States of Alabama and Florida are to be decided before the permanent organization is had. In that case it is not probable there will be any nominations made on Thursday. There are some, however, who believe that the whole work will be done by the final adjournment on Thursday, and that the sessions will be as brief, if not altogether so harmonious, as those in Philadelphia four years ago. On this point, however, it is evident that conjecture has little value. The gratifying feature is, that it is already evident that the delegates are getting together in a spirit of fealty to the party rather than devotion to the fortunes of individuals, and that in this respect the convention will probably not be inferior to that of 1860, or of any subsequent year.

THE Senate Legislative Appropriation bill, passed that body a day or two ago by a vote of 28 to 6, only the latter number of Democratic Senators being found to vote against a bill which rejected in a body the sweeping reductions of the House. Before the *Post* can convince the country that the Democratic party is a party of retrenchment and the Republican a party of extravagance, it must get its party members in the Senate to support "reform" measures. On the amendment to the Appropriation bill in the Senate to restore the item of $50,000 for the President to $50,000, after the House Democratic "reformers" had made it $25,000, we find voting with the Republican majority the Democratic Senators BAYARD, COOPER, DAVIS, JOHNSTON, NORWOOD, RANSOM and WITHERS, while the Democratic vote in opposition was only eleven. This shows that the reductions made by the House in salaries and other expenditures are partly intended for campaign arguments, and do not have the support of conservative Democrats. In this light the country will know how to understand the notice by the House Committee on Appropriations, that the reductions proposed must be concurred in by the Senate, or the country will be run deeper in debt.

THE Order of Good Templars, an important temperance organization, has been disrupted on account of the "color" question. At the recent session at Louisville, Kentucky, of the supreme body of the order, thirty-three States of the Union, three of the Territories, four of the British provinces, the Island of Bermuda, the British kingdom, South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, had each one or more representatives present. During the second day's session, Rev. GEORGE GLADSTONE, of Scotland, introduced a resolution, under instructions from the body he represented, proposing to amend the constitution of the supreme organization by providing that where the privileges of the order were denied to any persons by reason of race, the territory wherein such proscriptive rule obtained should, so far as such race is concerned, be considered unoccupied territory, and might be entered upon and occupied for the purpose of extending the order, by either the Supreme Lodge or any grand lodge. This caused an earnest and excited debate of several hours, the friends of the measure claiming that thus only could the claim of the order that it was a world-wide, all-embracing, fraternal organization, be sustained. It was not asked to compel lodges to admit colored members, nor that all grand lodges should be obliged to charter lodges of colored persons; but it was proposed to establish matters so that whatsoever body desired to extend to them the hand of fraternity, and to grant them charters, might do so. On the other hand it was maintained that the adoption of the amendment would virtually annihilate the order in the South, and it was upon this rock that the organization split. The seceders have formed a separate organization, but no colored person need apply for admission to membership.

THE singular fact is now presented of a number of leading Republican journals in the various cities fighting for the nomination of their several candidates for the Presidency. Upon this point the Washington *Star* well says:

It strikes us that the Republican factions in their zeal for their own particular candidate and in their efforts to kill off the rival Republican candidates are manufacturing considerable campaign material for their adversaries. Thus we have the curious spectacle presented of Republican papers laboring to prove that Mr. Blaine is a shallow trickster, corruptly mixed up with land jobs and railroadies; that Mr. Bristow is a Jonathan Wild, detective candidate, whose war record consisted in his running away from the battlefield at Fort Donelson after the bursting of a shell near him, though he was not wounded; that Mr. Morton is bad in morals and a demagogue in politics; that Mr. Conkling is a vain, pompous, empty headed aristocrat, and hater of the poor people; that Mr. Washburne is a hypocrite, pretending to war upon jobs and subsidies, while taking bribes from the Trans-continental Railway Company; that Mr. Hayes is no better than he should be; and so on through the list. In fact, the Republican papers so much surpass their opposition contemporaries in the fury of their assaults upon the entire field of possible Republican candidates, that the Democratic papers modestly content themselves with maintaining a post of observation in the back ground and egging on their heated adversaries to self-destruction in this Kilkenney fight. It must be an amusing spectacle for these lookers on.

In this connection it may be well to remark that there is danger of making this a mere *personal* struggle, instead of an effort to select a candidate who is *sure to* win. It may be well for delegates to remember that their mission to *Cincinnati* is to act for the best good *of the* party, with out reference to *the* personal interests of the various aspirants. The question is not *whether* MR. BLAINE bore himself nobly in his fight in the House, nor whether he has had great skill in striking at his opponents; but whether he or some other person is the best man for the nomination under all the circumstances of the case. The whole party joins in admiring the courage and the ability shown by MR. BLAINE in meeting the dastardly attacks of his opponents; but admiration for the man is one thing and his availability as a candidate is another. The Cincinnati convention, if it is to act effectively, must exercise its judgment coolly, weighing the merits of each candidate impartially, and not be led off by a temporary impulse of feeling.

The nomination of a Presidential candidate is too serious a matter to be determined by a mere hurrah. It requires deliberation, consultation and a close comparison of probabilities; and all attempts to carry the convention away on the wave of a momentary enthusiasm, are to be depricated. Coolness, caution and carefulness are the three things needed at such a time and in such a case as this, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the party will be guided by its wisdom and experience, rather than by the impulses that may have been or may hereafter be aroused.

A RECENT number of the Binghamton *Republican*, in an article on "the popular vote," points out the riskiness of the present method of counting the Presidential vote. It prints a table showing that the majority of the American people have four times had their will thwarted by the cumbersome machinery of the electoral college, owing to the advantage which the smaller States have in the college through their disproportionate number of votes. The twenty-eight smallest States—with a population of 17,564,778 out of 38,555,983 for the whole Union—have 192 electoral votes, a considerable number be yond the required majority. Then, again, in case of a failure of the people to elect, the House is required to do the work, but *as each State is entitled to one vote only*, no matter how large or how small it be, and as a majority of States thus elect, it becomes possible for the less to be superior to the greater, or for the representatives of ten millions of the people to give a President to the whole forty-four millions We append the table compiled by the *Republican*, embracing the figures for the past forty years:

	Popular.	Electoral
1836.		
Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
All others	736,656	124
1840.		
W. H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
M. Van Buren	1,128,702	60
1844.		
James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
All others	1,351,362	105
1848.		
Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
All others	1,411,807	127
1852.		
Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
All others	1,542,405	42
1856.		
James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
All others	1,341,264	122
1860.		
Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
Stephen A. Douglas	2,810,501	124
1864.		
Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	212
All others	1,808,725	21
1868.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,596,367	214
Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,587,578	300
All others	2,850,756	74

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* very earnestly and justly condemns the repudiation of town bonds in certain parts of the country; a practice which becomes all the more offensive and alarming when we see, as in Bates county, Missouri, a hundred guns fired by way of rejoicing over the release of an indebted township without payment of its debt. It would be the part of wisdom for all concerned to look anew into the value of any supposed securities of that class in their possession, with which are connected expectations or hopes of payment. The *Journal* says:

In New York, the courts are bound by decisions which are not only in conflict with those of the United States Supreme Court, but with those of other States. In regard to the New York doctrine the United States Supreme Court, in the recent case of the town of Venice, plaintiff in error, *vs* Murdock, decided in October term, 1875, decorously said: "We think it is not supported by the soundest reasons." Indeed, the Court of Appeals itself has indicated a wish to abandon the position to which it has committed itself. Its ruling was, in Starin *vs.* the town of Genoa, that under the act of April 16, 1852, the onus was on the bondholder to show, in a suit against the town, that the hordes of the resident taxables had given their written assent to the creation of its bonds. The bonds of Venice were issued under the same act, and the Supreme Court held that the recital on the bonds that the assent of the taxables had been given was conclusive against the town. The most direct consequence of this conflict is that the same bonds are subject to a different rule of law, and the hands of a resident of the State, and in those of a nonresient; the latter enjoying the benign and equitable rule established by the Federal Courts, and the citizen being exposed to the loss of his property from a risk against which it would be hardly possible to guard except by keeping aloof altogether from the investment.

BLUE BLOOD is after all a good deal of a fiction. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At the present time there is not in the peerage a lineal male descendant of one of the many earls and barons created by the Conqueror or his immediate successors, the Norman kings of England. There is no male descendant of a single baron who was at Runnymede either for or against King John, nor of any peer who was at Agincourt with Henry V., and only one, Wrottesley, who can claim male descent from a Founder Knight of the Garter—the Wrottesleys having reached the peerage within the last forty years. Under their existing creations the dukedoms of Norfolk and Somerset only are older than the reign of Charles II., the marquisates of Winchester and Worcester only are older than the reign of George III., and only eleven earldoms, six merged in superior titles, are older than the reign of James I., the five others being Shrewsbury, Derby, Huntingdon, Pembroke and Devon. At the death of Queen Elizabeth the peers of England numbered about sixty, and forty of the then existing peerages are now extinct."

The American Consul at Canton recently sold a draft on the United States Treasury at a premium of three per cent. Heretofore the Government has invariably been subjected to a discount, and this is the first time in the memory of the present Treasury officials that a draft from a far-off foreign station has sold at a premium.

The New York *Tribune* has had a bite, and nominates Fish.

THE TICKET.

What the Press Say of the Nominations.

[From the Allegheny Mail, June 8th.]

The ticket, taken as a whole, is generally acceptable and will command the support of the party. Russell Errett, Esq., for Representative in Congress for the Twenty-second district, is regarded generally as a most excellent selection. A life time of honest toil in his district, where he has filled many responsible positions of trust, with not a stain upon his reputation, is a record in these times of peculation and robbery which is as rare as it is honorable to the man in public life. Mr. Errett is a staunch, reliable Republican, well versed on all the political questions of the day, and possessing the experience and ability as a legislator to guard and advance the financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the wealthy and influential district which he will be called upon to represent. Besides, he is a gentleman of unexceptionable habits and the loftiest integrity. Equally fortunate is the choice for the Twenty-third Congressional district on this side of the river. The *Mail* has heretofore spoken in unqualified terms of his genuine fitness and commanding ability of Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., to represent in Congress this community. His ripe scholarship, broad and liberal views, consistent devotion to Republican principles, and intimate acquaintance with the business wants of this locality, render Mr. Bayne a most suitable person to look after the interests of the district. In both of these nominations, the conventions have evidently chosen the strongest men, and whose election is assured beyond a reasonable doubt. The legislative nominations include many good names.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, 8th.]

Major Russell Errett was, on Tuesday, nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second district, over General Negley, by a vote of 85 to 48, which was afterward made unanimous on motion of John D. Bailey, Esq., who had nominated General Negley, after which Negley arose and said "I bow with profound respect and obedience, to the will of the convention," which settles it that he will not be an independent candidate, and insures the election of Major Errett by a rousing majority. Colonel Bayne was nominated in the Twenty-third district without opposition, and as he will hardly have any but the common enemy to fight, his election is assured, and thus Allegheny will redeem herself, and do her share toward displacing the Confederate Congress, and putting the making of the laws of the country again in Union hands.

[From the Erie Dispatch, 8th.]

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district have nominated for Congress Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and formerly Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Republican nominee for the Twenty-third district is Thomas M. Bayne. Both candidates are able and excellent gentlemen, and will, of course, be elected.

[From the Greenville Advance, June 8.]

We note the fact with pleasure that our old friend and fellow Senator, Hon. Russell Errett, editor in-chief of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has been nominated for Congress in his district. He will be elected without serious difficulty.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The Republicans of Allegheny county have nominated a very strong ticket. Russell Errett is the candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district, and Thomas M. Bayne in the Twenty-third. The nominees for the Legislature and for the county offices are also excellent. The Republican party is united on the whole ticket, and there will be a rousing majority in November.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.]

Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the XXIId district, and Thomas M. Bayne in the XXIIId. Both are excellent men and will be elected.

[From the Sharon Herald.]

Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, was on Tuesday last nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional district. The district is largely Republican, and his nomination is almost equivalent to an election. He is an earnest Republican, and will make an able Representative.

[From the Blair County Radical.]

The Republican Convention of Allegheny county, on Tuesday, nominated Hon. Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne for Congress; John C. Newmyer, Hugh Negley, Lorenzo M. Lazzarus and John Gilfillin for the Senate, and a legislative and county ticket. The ticket is unexceptionable and will be elected by Allegheny county's old time majority.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some lunatic has had patented at Washington, an artificial moon.

"I Amerman" is the proud title of an American citizen in New Jersey.

An Illinois judge has decided that a washing-bill cannot be collected.

The New York *Herald* calls Bristow "the prize package candidate."

Mrs. Tilton is supporting herself by sewing for various Brooklyn families.

Get your cotton ready. The Centennial brass band contest opens on the 5th of next month.

Intelligence from the domestic crops and harvest continues to be extremely satisfactory.

Farmers are tickling their corn with a hoe, and the growing blades will by and by smile with fat ears.

A "jelly mission," to provide jellies and little niceties for the indigent sick, is talked of in New York.

The Government printers have delegated A Coffin to address the Appropriation Committee in their behalf.

Boston folks are bragging a good deal about their export of grain, and they say it was never before so large.

George West is the first victim of the new law for the suppression of male night walkers in down-east Boston.

Chicago owes her firemen, policemen and other servants over a million of dollars, with no signs of early payment.

If a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal is left uncorked in a room at night not a mosquoto will be found there in the morning.

The visible supply of grain in the States and Canada, June 3, included 10,087,620 bushels of wheat and 5,288,779 bushels of corn.

The *Southern Republican* is the name of a new semi-weekly paper published at Jackson, Miss. Morton is its choice for President.

Humanity scores one in the Government bill to prevent cruel experiments on animals which has just passed the English Parliament.

A San Francisco parrot has military qualities of a high order. It has brought a flock of pigeons to obey its orders and follow its lead.

Mrs. Colonel Fred. Grant is the proud mother of a fine looking twelve-pound girl, born on Wednesday afternoon at the Executive Mansion.

Falling off. In 1873 the production of lager beer in this country was 8,910,823 barrels; in 1874, 8,880,829 barrels, and in 1875, 8,743,744 barrels.

During the recent drought in Jamaica, water was so scarce that it brought eighteen shillings a puncheon. Why the people did not use rum is not stated.

A new French play has for a heroine a woman who never said "yes" in the whole course of her life. Then she was never asked if she wanted a new bonnet.

The recent vote in Parliament in favor of closing beer saloons in Ireland on Sunday, is regarded as the greatest triumph for the temperance cause ever gained in that body.

The *Mark Lane Express*, the leading British agricultural journal, says it is much to be feared that nothing short of a great crash will bring down agricultural rents in England.

Very naturally the New York *Advertiser* fancies Mr. Frye was rather sarcastic when he reminded Proctor Knott that, in denouncing Blaine as "the ——est scoundrel in America," he forgot *himself!*

Hon. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, who has just got home, finds that a tour round the world with a few excursions off the straight path, necessitates a journey of 30,737 statute miles and ninety-four days on shipboard.

The kingdom of Italy has at length done political justice to the Jews. Among the last list of twenty-four Senators just created are two Jewish politicians. There are also eleven Jewish members in the present Chamber of Deputies.

The Indiana Grand Lodge of Freemasons has reinstated the clause in its regulations against Masons using or selling intoxicating liquors, and forbidding subordinate lodges from receiving into membership any who use them as a beverage.

If, as old William of Wykeham wrote above the gates of the college he founded at Oxford, "manners maketh man," the New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks some of the Southern members of Congress have not yet reached manhood, by a long way.

Indianapolis is suffering the extremity of industrial depression, the darkest hour, says the *Journal*, since 1837. There is considerable want in the city, although little is said about it, and a citizen's relief committee has been formed to supply the necessities of the distressed.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. B. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PERSONAL.

Speaker Kerr is in a very critical condition, and it is hardly to be expected that he will again preside over the House. Indeed, it would not be surprising if he did not survive the month.

Senator Foote, of Vermont, once went to a party at Mr. Seward's, escorting his two nieces of the same name as his own. One of the State Department messengers, who stood at the door of the drawing room to announce the guests, undertook to be very gramatical, and as the trio entered he shouted: "Senator Foote and the two Misses Feet."

The mother of the late General McPherson lately telegraphed to General Grant, placing the remains of her son at his disposal for final sepulchre. The President thereupon gave the necessary instructions for their removal from Clyde, Ohio, to Washington city, where it is proposed to inter them beneath the McPherson statue in Scott Square.

Newspaper Row, at Washington, is somewhat exercised over Proctor Knott's statement that he "doesn't know any reporters." "Why," says one of the guild, "I walked and talked with him all the way to the Capitol yesterday." Another remarks that Mr. Knott was in the "Row" to a very considerable extent about the time he made his Duluth speech.

When Admiral Porter was presented to Don Pedro he said to him, "I had the honor of attending your wedding before you did!" which was true. Donna Teresa, now the Empress, is a Neapolitan princess, and was married to Dom Pedro by proxy in Naples. Admiral Porter, then a young officer, who was with the United States fleet in the Bay of Naples, was present at the marriage, and was also on one of our vessels which formed part of the escort of the bride out of the harbor. His vessel was on its way to Rio Janeiro at the time, and reached the Brazilian capital in time for Admiral Porter to witness the actual marriage of Dom Pedro.

There was a curious scene at the Prison Reform meeting in New York the other night, when the venerable William Cullen Bryant paused in his address and remarked to the audience: "You are so painfully still that you have a very distressing effect upon me, and I fear I shall not be able to proceed." The ice was immediately cracked, a storm of applause followed, the speech resumed and finished with a fine burst of oratory. Then to the audience came that dignified and courteous divine, DR. Bellows, with a generally turned compliment of the impressive character of a column broken, finer as a subject for contemplation than "one fully rounded and crowned with a Corinthian summit." The allusion was touching and the incident remarkable.

Kerr's Previous Character.

When Harney told of his purchase of an appointment from Kerr, it was said that Mr. Kerr had sustained a character above the breath of suspicion, and, therefore, the thing was impossible, and that his word would far outweigh Harney's. This assumption is challenged, and a circumstantial statement is made that while the McGarrahan claim to the great mining tract in California was pending, Kerr approached McGarrahan and asked information of the merits of the case, offering to make a speech in favor of his claim, if satisfied of its justice, and that on the information so obtained he did support the claim by his votes in various stages in the House, and that his assurances of his own conviction of the justice of the claim induced Mr. McCormick and Mr. Trimble, two members from Kentucky, to support it.

The record shows that in all the votes taken on the bill in 1869, Kerr voted in favor of this claim, but the bill which passed the House was postponed by the Senate, in its closing hours. But in 1871 the case was again presented to the House, and Mr. Kerr, as member of the Judiciary Committee, reported against the relief, and on the floor argued against it, and openly advocated the interests of the New Idria Mining Company, which was in possession, and was then getting a very rich yield from the mines. Mr. Kerr did not merely turn against McGarrahan, but he opposed a disposition which would leave the title of the land in the United States, from which it had never legally passed. Thus he became an active advocate of the New Idria Company. He read a prepared speech against McGarrahan. When Beck twitted him of his change, he said he had voted for McGarrahan "without investigation," whereas he had told Mr. Beck, two years before, that he had made careful investigation, and was convinced that the claim was just.

There was a powerful lobby working on each side, and offering, on the McG. side shares in the property to be gained, on the New Idria side ready money. It was one of those suspicious affairs in which a Congressman needs to have a straight record. Kerr's was very crooked. Thompson, Vice President of the New Idria, was Kerr's representative, and his principal attorney was Elliot, now Mr. Kerr's counsel. Thompson was very active in the canvass for Kerr's Speakership, and when Kerr was in New York he was the guest of Thompson.

The showing of Kerr's remarkable change is from the records of the House. Nothing of a more suspicious character has been turned up against a member. The fact is also brought up that in the testimony in the Indiana treason cases in 1864, a witness testified that he initiated Kerr into the order of the "Sons of Liberty," and that Kerr on the stump denied that he was a member, and as a member of the House he took the "iron clad oath." He will be in a bad attempt to extricate Kerr by the plea of previous character is rather damaging, by reviving things, which to most were forgotten.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Holworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robt C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, in Bankruptcy.
In the matter of ABRAM O. BINSTMAN, Bankrupt.
Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham O. Binstman, of the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in said District, on the 7TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Flowering Plants,
SEEDS AND LAWN MOWERS.
We offer an immense stock of well grown ROSES, VERBENAS, and all other kinds of Bedding Plants, at very moderate prices.
Also, PHILADELPHIA AND EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS, and the finest assortment of Choice Flower Seeds, in season.
J. K. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Oakland and East Liberty cars pass the Greenhouse every few minutes. aw

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
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All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....99 Wood st.
Drum & Sicen...h, e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfr. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....136 Smithfield st
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....100 Fourth ave
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....82 Fifth ave
Central.....42 Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....247 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Libertyst. and 98 Penn ave.
Champagnes, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....326 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagee.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller Heidmeyer.....70 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....402, 404 and 407 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Conlier.....326 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....336 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. F. Smith, Son & Co.....180 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Son.....98 Wylie ave
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....395 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....Fourth st
Mechanical Photographers, &c.
J. T. Bassford.....108 Sixth st. (Gate St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Scarfs, Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Rakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st
W. F. Bennett...h. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 36th sts
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....186 Liberty st
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st
Isaac M. Pearson.....114 Fifth ave
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 91 Second
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fearbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....190 Wood st
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Ames Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st
Steel Manufacturers.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....325 Penn ave
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 32d st
Straw Paper Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....53 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Allison & Woods, Rose and Pitt sts, near 28th av
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Sair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 130 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....332 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
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DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
I invite special attention to their Spring opening, which will be found unusually attractive.
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from $5 to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
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From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1. In Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 10, 1876.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 9, 1876.

A number of the leading journals of the nation have of late turned their attention to the disastrous effect which the movement for the demonetization of silver has had upon the commercial interests of the world. The subject is of such importance and the authority of the journals referred to so weighty that we propose to devote considerable space to their expressions on the subject. First, we find that the *Banker's Magazine* gives no uncertain voice on the subject, when it says that, "While it may not be true that legislation has yet undertaken it, the drift is now directed toward having a single medium as a legal tender for the settlement of debts, and that medium gold, and it is to avert this that we would invoke all the force of public opinion. Degrade silver to the rank of merchandise and you double the power of capital, a power that already is uncontrolable. We have a justice in demanding this recognition of silver, for the ounce of silver as truly represents the day's labor as does the penny-weight of gold." And it closes the matter this magazine adds that "of the twenty-seven prominent governments of the world, seven have adopted gold as the only measure of value; eleven have adopted silver, and the remaining nine cling to both silver and gold in a specified ratio, making them interchangeable."

To this authority we add that of the New York *Bulletin*, one of the first commercial and financial journals of the world. That paper says: "In proportion as silver is discounted, gold becomes relatively scarce; and if at the same time the production of gold is dimishing, as it actually is at a rapid rate, the scarcity is correspondingly magnified. A scarcity of gold, other things being equal, means an increase of its purchasing power, that is a fall in the prices of commodities, and of real property generally." Subsequently the *Bulletin* proceeds to say: "Our own experience for the last three years has taught us what it means to have a decline of twenty to thirty per cent. in commodities, and a fall of twenty-five and thirty per cent. in real estate. Under such changes the class predominantly debtor suffer depletion, and the wealthy become wealthier."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 9, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112½	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	123	123	123	123
5-20's, 1865, reg.	116	116	....	....	116
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅝	120⅝	....	....	120⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119	....	....	119
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120⅝	120⅝	....	....	120⅝
5-20's, 1868, registered	123⅝	123⅝	....	....	123⅝
5-20's, 1868, coupon	125⅛	125⅛	....	....	125⅛
10-40's	118	118	....	....	118
10-40's, coupon	118⅛	118⅛	....	....	118⅛
Currency 6's	125½	125½	....	....	125½
New 5 percents	107¾	107¾	....	....	107¾
Western Union Tel.	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Quicksilver	14	14	....	....	14
Pacific Mail	34⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Adams Express	98	98	....	....	98
Wells-Fargo Express	93	93	....	....	90⅝
American Express	52½	52½	....	....	52½
United States Ex.	74½	74½	....	....	74½
New York Central	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	107⅛
Erie	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
Michigan Central	....	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern	....	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Illinois Central	....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	....	92¾	92¾	....	92¾
Chicago & Northwest	....	40	40½	....	41½
Do. preferred	....	61½	61⅝	....	61⅝
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	108
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	15
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	102¾
Ohio & Mississippi	....	17	16⅞	....	16⅞
Union Pacific	....	....	60	....	60
Canton	....	138	138	....	138
Hannibal & St. Jos.	....	....	12	....	12
Iron Mountain	....	17	17	....	17⅛
St. Louis & Pittsburg	....	....	....	....	14
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	106

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	52¾	53⅛	....
Reading	44	44½	....
United Cos. of N. J.	120	120¾	....
Oil Creek	43	43½	....
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57⅝	....
Allegheny Valley	101	....	....
Central Transportation	48	48½	....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	....	82½	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $294,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling steady at 487¾@493¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 112⅝ and closed at 112⅝. Borrowing rate 1 per cent. Loans also made flat and 2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet, except Tennessee old and Missouri sixes, which were better. Stocks opened firm and advanced from ½ to 1⅜ per cent. The improvement was most marked in Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Western Union and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. During the last hour under a break in Ohio and Mississippi and a large selling movement, the advance of the morning was lost in most cases, and the market closed at about the lowest point. Ohio and Mississippi was exceptionally weak, declining 1¾ per cent. without a recovery. Michigan Central and Northwestern closed strong. Pacific Mail lost ¾ per cent. The break in Ohio and Mississippi was generally announced in the room, but the general belief was that somebody in Montreal holding a block of the shares was in trouble and had to sell. Transactions 111,000 shares, of which 21,900 were Pacific Mail, 13,600 Western Union, 10,900 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 7,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	68⅝	Rock Island	107¼
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	37¾
Quicksilver pref	34	Do. preferred	69¾
Pacific Mail	23½	Toledo & Wabash	18
Mariposa	....	Do. preferred	35
Do. preferred	7¾	Ft. Wayne	102⅝
Adams Express	98	Terre Haute	7¼
Wells & Co	90½	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	52¾	Chicago & Alton	100¼
U. S. Express	73½	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	107⅛	Cleve. & Pittsburg	93¼
Erie	13⅝	Del. & Lacka'na	93
Do. preferred	19	Michigan Central	97
Harlem	137¼	Missouri Pacific	5¼
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	97	Western Union	68⅝
Panama	136	Burlington & Q	153¾
Lake Shore	54⅝	Cumb'l'd Valley	96
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pacific stock	63
Cleveland & Pitts	93¼	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northern common	41½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	105
Do. preferred	61¾	Do. land grants	102
C. C. C. & I	112¼	Do. sink. fund	89¾
N. J. Central	87¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's, coupons	118⅝
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	125¼
5-20's, 1868	123¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	74	Missouri 6's	106½
Tennessee, new	74		
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, June 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝ for account 93⅝. U. S. 5-20's, 1865, 104⅝; do 1867, 110¾; new 5's, 106⅞; 10-40's, 107. Railroad securities—New York Central 99¾; Erie 19¾; do preferred 34.

PARIS, June 9.—Rentes 104 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 551¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 9, 1876.

There was a decidedly dull feeling in the grain and produce circles of this city and the stagnation appeared to affect nearly all departments of trafic. A moderate business was done in groceries and provisions, but there were no signs of special activity any where and the tone of mercantile business throughout was decidedly sluggish. In prices the only changes noted were those affected by the general downward tendency of produce, except in provisions which showed a somewhat firmer feeling,

the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows: Flour, bbls.....1,760 Cheese bxs.....161
Corn, bus.....2,687 Butter, pkgs.....49
Rye, bus.....3,780 Bacon, lcs.....87
Oats, bus.....8,275 Hay, bales.....342
Potatoes, bus.....1,700

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a dull and limited trade, with prices generally weak and drooping. Wheat is dull and nominal, and to effect any considerable sales a material reduction would have to be made from our quotations. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter $1 36@1 38; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do at $1 32@1 35; Northwestern spring $1 25@1 30. Corn was weak and hard to sell at any price. Two cars of Ohio car were offered at 52c, without takers; but one car prime yellow sold at 53c. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high-mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed. We quote ear at 55@56c for prime yellow; 52@54c for mixed. These quotations are for prime sound corn; a large portion of the offerings is Ohio and State Line corn in poor condition, which rules 2@3c lower. Oats were dull and weak. I car Ohio sold at 37c; I car bleached at 35c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@35c; white do 36@37c; Western white 38@39c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominal at 75@80 for No. 2; 90@95 for No. 1. Rye is easy at 70@75c for No. 1 and 2. Peas dull at 75@80c for No. 1.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a good demand. The sales current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing brands of flours are steady, as for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; Ceresota $8 ₱ barrel. Rates for choice patents $6 50@6 75; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $3 75 ₱ barrel; Rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There was again a weak and depressed market with prices at the lowest range for many years. 1 car mixed and No. 2 timothy sold at $11 00, and offerings of prime timothy were made at $14 00. The market is overloaded with large offerings of hay both from country wagons and with receipts of rail largely in excess of the demand. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $12 00@13 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran $15 at $15 00@15 50 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 10@2 25 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

BEANS—The market was dull and unchanged at $1 00@1 10 for prime white navy.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet but steady at 30c for round lots; 33@35c in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—There was again a weak feeling in the butter trade to-day, with a downward tendency under the pressure of receipts in excess of the demand. Some of the stock here is being re-shipped to the East where it has to be sold at prices relatively much lower than those quoted here. The best figure obtainable for choice tubs and boxes was 17c, and most sales were below at that figure. We quote choice at 16@17c; prime 14@15c; common to fair 10@13c.

CHEESE—The market is dull and shows a tendency to drag considerably, even at drooping values. The demand both from jobbers and retailers is quite slow and receipts are liberal. We quote New York Goshen at 13@13½c; new Ohio factory 9@9½c ₱ dozen; cabbages $1 00@2 25 ₱ barrel; cucumbers 50@60c ₱ dozen; $3 00 ₱ crate; strawberries were in very heavy supply; ruling at 8@8½c ₱ quart box by trade. Cherries $3 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₱ ₱; California 25c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—There is a steady jobbing grade, with quotations at $1 50 ₱ gallon can; maple sugar 11@12½c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady, with a light supply and not very heavy demand. We quote live chickens at 70@75c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Receipts are rather large and the market was easy through not quotably lower. Prices as per lots was nominal at 35c for prime peachblows; 30@35c for Peerless. Sales from store ruled at 37@40c for peachblows; 30@35c for Peerless. Norvalina potatoes were quoted at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a steady trade at 18@20c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There was a steady trade and the market showed a slightly firmer tone on some of the leading staples an advance of ¼c being made on shoulders, sides and hams.

BACON—The market is firmer. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¾c ₱ pound; sugar cured hams 11½c; clear sides 12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were a shade lower at 13¾c ₱ ₱. for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon ruled steady at 12c and sugar cured at 11c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotable at 7½@8c. Dried beef quiet, ruling at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 @7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12½ ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 13c ₱ ₱; in 10-lb cans 13½c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 14c ₱ ₱; in 1-lb pails 15c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 15¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 15¾c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 68c; miners' oil, white winter, 75c; do, black 60c. Dried beef, quiet, ruling at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 @7 50.

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MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $20,00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote city rendered, city readered, 5¾@6¾c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY, BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at easier prices. We quote hams at 11¾@12c ₱ ₱; shoulders 6½@7c; sides 10¾@11c.

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Prime Rio	22	c Do. extra C. .9¾	@9¾c
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Rio, in papers	27	c Crushed	11¼c
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Java, in papers	33	c Good fair N. O	8½c
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Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9¼c
Gunpowder	50c@1 00	W Molasses	40c@1 10 c
Imperial	50c@	90 Molasses.	₱ gall.
Japan	45c@	80 Sgr ch. N. O.	45c
Oolong	75c@	90 Prime	40@43c
Fancy	1 00	Good	36@
Tobaccos.	35c@	75 Syrups.	
Starch.		Ex. white drips.	70@72c
Pearl	9½@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	10½c	Sugar-house	30@35c
Corn	10½c	Rice.	
Spices.		Choice Carlina	7¼@7½c
Cloves	55	c Patna	7 @7½c
Alspice	17	c Rangoon	6½@7 c
Pepper	33@38	c Louisiana	6¼@7 c
Nutmegs	1 25	Soaps.	
Pepper	19@20	c Irish soap	4 25
Soda.		S. S. Star	5 05
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5	Rabbitt's best	6 75
Bi-carb, in 5 lb packs	5c	Fairbank's	6 75
Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7	c Extra olive do	3 30
Sandies.		Cash, 6, 8 and 12 ₱ box	
Star, full wt	16@17	c German mottled do	7¼c
Stearine	13½c	California, ₱ box	4 20
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	Per bbl.		
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No. 1 mess, shore	20 00	Pickerel, ₱ bbls	4 00
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Ex. No. 1 bay do	18 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ ₱	5½c
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Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 00	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.995	74	81	S.	Fre'h.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.833	83	42	S.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.989	77	53	W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.976 Highest thermom....87
Mean thermom .... 77.7 Lowest thermom....66

Fair and Festival.

The ladies of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, contemplate holding a strawberry fair and Festival, commencing on next Tuesday evening, June 13th, and continuing three or four days, proceeds for benefit of the church. It should be liberally patronized.

Base Ball.

The game played at Union Park yesterday afternoon, between the Philadelphia and Allegheny clubs, was one of the best contested of the season, and was witnessed by a large crowd, over two thousand, it is said. The visiting club proved themselves the better players, winning the game by a score of 5 to 1. They got their work in mainly with the bat.

Last Chance for Cincinnati.

Those who wish to avail themselves of the admirable opportunity afforded by the Lincoln Club, to attend the Cincinnati Convention, must finally decide to-day, and pay over the money. All business in connection with the excursion must close to-night, as the train will leave on Monday morning, promptly, at seven o'clock. Those who have had rooms assigned them, and have not paid the charges, will forfeit their places, if they do not close up the transaction this evening. Mr. W. J. Diehl will be on hand at the club room during the day and in the evening.

Journeymen Carpenters.

The journeymen carpenters of the city have taken steps for the organization of a union for their mutual benefit and protection. A preliminary meeting was held last evening at Emerald Hall, Sixth avenue, at which Mr. William Dougherty was chosen Chairman.

After some discussion as to the object and aims of the proposed organization a committee on business was appointed as follows: J. C. Bergman, George McClosky and Harry Eynon.

It was decided to meet on Friday evening next, 16th inst., at the same place for permanent organization.

Unknown Man Murdered.

Mr. J. F. Dumont, City Marshal of Rolla, Mo., under date of 7th inst., sends the following for publication: An unknown man found dead one mile *from town* with his skull crushed *in three places*, evidently having *lain two or* three days. Deceased was five feet seven inches high, weighing 130 pounds, twenty-five to thirty years old, dark red or au urn hair, light red mustache, prominent forehead. Had on when found black cloth coat and vest, No. 492 in ink marked on lining of vest in back, blue twill pants, buttons stamped W. E. Whiting & Co., Kansas City, dark blue overcoat, about No. 5 boots, Morrocco tops, fine felt hat with cord, letters E. W. in pencil on inside of lining, white shirt and drawers, black tie, gold scarf button, gold inlaid sleeve buttons, blue rubber armlets. In pockets three white handkerchiefs, dark kid gloves, long pocket-book with six postage stamps; pocket knife, white handle, three blades; long barber comb, meerschaum pipe with case. Papers burned near the body—fragments of paper show it to relate to real estate. Any information will be thankfully received.

There were reasons for suspecting that a man residing in this vicinity had knowledge of the perpetrator of the murder, but it was subsequently ascertained that they were unfounded.

The Colored Burglar.

Jacob Boone, the colored man who was arrested by Detective Ben. Clark on the the charge of burglarizing Rothbold's saloon, on Federal street, Allegheny, is still in the lock-up. Yesterday morning, three citizens appeared before Mayor Phillips, to make information against him, namely, Mr. Bechtold, Mr. Arnold and William Heziep. Mr. Arnold is the keeper of a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue, between Chartiers street and Beaver avenue, and from him Boone is alleged to have stolen one of the scroll pins found in his possession. Mr. Heziep keeps a saloon at the corner of River avenue and Morgan street, near the Columbia boat house, and from behind his bar was taken the "McElroy" medal, as well as a lot of cigars. The several charges against the accused will be heard this morning.

The Mayor's docket shows that the same Jacob Boone was, on the 29th of August, 1874, sent to *jail for trial by Acting* Mayor Neillie on a charge of burglary, of which he was convicted and sent to the Workhouse for two years, C. S. Barclay, the proprietor of a green grocery at the corner of Manhattan and Sheffield streets, being the prosecuting witness. He was caught in the act of robbing Mr. Barclay's store by Officers Sheffler and Trautman, and upon their appearance on the scene of his unlawful act, he fired a pistol at the pair but without hitting either of them. They finally secured him and his case was disposed of as stated.

They Lived Too Soon.

In spite of the noble legacy of melody left us by Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Bach, one cannot repress the thought "they all lived too soon," they died without knowing what a *piano* was, without ever enjoying what the silliest schoolgirl or fop of to day can enjoy, namely, the melody of a Chickering piano. When poor Beethoven's ears became stopped piano-making was in its infancy. Who is there that does not wish this unfortunate composer could live his life over again and drink in the melody of a Chickering upright! These thoughts suggest themselves after hearing one of these remarkable pianos, choice specimens being on view at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue. These pianos certainly tempt the most Christian like to break that mandate which forbids covetousness. Their form is the embodiment of refined grace and the "section" of the keys, wonderfully exact. This is doubtless owing to the fact that in this style the hammers are placed perpendicularly and their weight does not have to be overcome, as is the case in the "square" and "grand" instrument. Statistics show that about eighty per cent. of all pianos sold in Europe are of the upright variety and we are told that in this country the demand is on the increase. The Chickering upright is certainly a queenly instrument, and Messrs. Mellor & Hoene's long experience in their profession makes them eminently able to introduce these pianos in this vicinity.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dr. Jonathan Whitely, of Oil City, presented a petition to the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Unsecured debts are stated as $2,800; secured $7,000; assets $4,600.

Milton McClain, of Sharpsburg, presented a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Liabilities stated at $7,000, of which $1,425 are secured; assets $3,200.

James M. Johnson, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Injunction against C. R. Saunderson, dissolved and allowing him to sell on his mortgage in the county courts.

William and Samuel McKenney, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Order made for final examination for discharge.

James Shipman, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for private sale of groceries and dry goods.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Assignees return to the order for the sale of certain real estate and personal property presented and confirmed *nisi*.

F. M. Null, bankrupt, Westmoreland, petition for an order to have set aside for bankrupt certain exemptions. Referred to Register Marchands.

J. Emory Baker, bankrupt, Westmoreland, the rule on D. L. Drum to show cause why certain property in dispute should not be sold and proceeds held until ownership be determined, was made absolute, and the property ordered to be sold.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The argument list is still before this Court.

Barnes vs. Groves. New trial refused.

Bradner & Hartman vs. The Tradesmens' Industrial Institute. New trial refused.

Eccles Robinson vs. The Federal Insurance Company. New trial refused.

Common Pleas, No. 2—Full Bench.

This court is still engaged with the argument list.

A new trial was allowed in the case of J. J. White vs. Alex. King.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of John King vs. Anna Maria King, on the ground of desertion.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

At the conclusion of the murder trial, reported elsewhere, the business of the Quarter Sessions was resumed.

Charles Taylor was convicted on two indictments for false pretenses, and sentenced to two years and six months in the Workhouse. This man played a confidence trick on Mr. Haas, the Sixth street clothier, and a similar game on Mr. Lynn, an Allegheny jeweler.

James Stoneway was convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots and sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Robert Hughes plead guilty to an indictment for larceny. Sentenced suspended.

Langdon and Urban, the young safe robbers, whose arrest in New York was accomplished a few days ago, plead guilty and were remanded for sentence.

Edward Keefe is on trial for robbery.

COURT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

List of the Grand and Petit Jurors.

U. S. Marshal Hall has summoned the following juors for the June term of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, at Williamsport, commencing June 19, 1876:

GRAND JURY.

Henry D. Foster, attorney, Greensburg; Henry Souther, attorney, Monongahela City; M. A. Woodward, attorney, Pittsburgh; W. P. Schell, attorney, Bedford; A. J. Colburn, Somerset; William M. Epply, attorney; Franklin: J. B. Patrick, editor, Clarion; B. C. Christy, attorney, Pittsburgh; Hugh McNeill, Senator, Allegheny; J. D. Shoemaker, M. D., Brownsville; Milo J. Wilson, gentleman, Scranton; N. K. Woodward, Dushoe; S. C. Koonce, clerk, Mercer; William Irvin, clerk, Indiana; John Miller, clerk, Overfield, Wyoming county; Thomas Smith, cashier, Pittsburgh; S. B. Markle, gentleman, West Newton; Lewis Jones, gentleman, Scranton; Samuel Bleakley, gentleman, New Castle; David Campbell, gentleman, New Castle; C. H. Seymour, attorney, Wellsboro; W. A. Squires, gentleman, Towanda.

PETIT JURY.

Hon. G. V. Lawrence, Senator, Monongahela City; Wm. Workman, Washington; Arthur Kennedy, attorney, Pittsburgh; S. B. Wermer, West Newton; James D. Barr, Watsontown; P. W. Lowry, Butler; Martin Gans, New Castle; Rev. Edward Williams, Allegheny; Benjamin Stevenson, New Castle; Rev. A. L. Petty, Sewickley; John W. McKinsley, M. D., New Castle; W. C. Bradford, New Brighton; George Cross, New Berlin, Union county; Rev. John Connor, Tarentum; H. W. Bleakley, Erie; David Witherow, Newton Hamilton, Union county; Miles Williams, Orangeville, Columbia county; Jacob M. Harman, same place; E. T. Townsend, Bower Hill, Washington county; William Robinson, Pittsburgh; John Cooper, Monongahela City; John D. Howell, Spruce Creek, Juniata county; Simeon Hank, Monongahela City; D. W. Harley, Mifflintown; Z. W. Phelan, Waynesburg; J. F. Brown, Clarion county; Albert Y. Smith, Pittsburgh; James K. Mitchell, Washington; Hugh A. Gabby, Washington; Edward H. Donnan, Washington; N. M. Mascomber, Beaver Falls; James W. Edgar, Beaver Falls; Matthew Grier, Pittsburgh; W. C. Harbison, New Castle; Jonathan Terry, Terrytown, Bradford county; C. G. Berlinett, Towanda; B. H. Krebs, Flemington, Clinton county; Rev. D. A. Newell, Clark, Mercer county; John McKennan, Pittsburgh; Isaac W. Mitchell, Washington; J. L. Kosiben, Pittsburgh; Rev. Thomas H. Wilkinson, Braddocks; J. H. Roberts, Pittsburgh; J. N. Aisup, Pittsburgh; John McComber, Butler; J. H. Down, Titusville; S. H. Cook, McDonald's; T. C. Heagan, New Castle; John H. Oliver, Mansfield; Lewis Garber, Pittsburgh; Rev. A. B. Cassel, Pittsburgh; Joseph H. Elton, Allegheny City; C. Cullen, Beaver Falls; L. Munday, Towanda; J. B. Kirby, Towanda; Colonel Joseph T. Kirk, Washington; R. K. Campbell, Waynesburg; C. S. Sherry, Mt. Pleasant; David Bricker, Pittsburgh.

THE ZUG'S MILL MURDER.

Phillip Murray's Case in the Hands of the Jury.

The trial of Phillip Murray, for the murder of James White, terminated yesterday. Messrs. Charles L. Powers and William Reardon had addressed the jury on Thursday afternoon, and were followed yesterday by Mr. Marshall for the defense and Mr. R. J. Powers for the Commonwealth. Judge Collier then charged the jury. All the points submitted by the defense, and which were printed in our paper yesterday, were affirmed. The substance of the charge was, that if, from the facts, the jury should believe that the shooting was wilful, malicious and deliberate they should find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. The burden of proving that the murder was wilful and deliberate was on the Commonwealth, and they must satisfy the jury of this beyond a reasonable doubt. If the jury believed that the defendant had reasonable grounds to believe and did believe that he was in danger of great bodily harm, and there was no other possible or probable means of escape than by slaying his opponent, they might find the prisoner not guilty. The jury might find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, guilty of murder in the second degree, guilty of manslaughter, or not guilty.

The jury retired about half-past two o'clock, to deliberate upon a verdict.

SOCIAL OPTION MOVEMENT.

Call for a State Convention.

The following call has been issued: All those in favor of restoring the Local Option law or its equivalent, embracing the entire State, are invited to meet in convention at the Temperance Alliance rooms in Pittsburgh, June 19th, at 1½ o'clock P. M. It is proposed to have two sessions of the Convention, including the evening. If the Alliance rooms are not of sufficient capacity to hold the masses, another place will be provided.

LEGAL NOTES.

John Renke was discharged from jail under the insolvent laws, yesterday, by Common Pleas No. 1.

The report of the master and Commissioners in the partition case of George Arthurs *et ux.* vs. Samuel Ewart and others, was confirmed absolutely yesterday.

William H. Pentz filed a libel in divorce yesterday, in Common Pleas No. 1, against Mary E. Pentz, on the ground of desertion of two years' standing. A subpœna was awarded.

An order was made in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, reappointing Robert B. Power as official stenographer of that court for one year, commencing September 1, 1876, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

The testimony in the bench warrant case of Smiley *et ux.* vs. A. T. Rowand was taken yesterday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 before Judge Ewing. The argument was postponed until next Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

The hearing in the case of the Stevenson Brothers, was resumed before Commissioner Gamble yesterday afternoon. Mr. Harry Algeo was the only witness examined, and the case was continued until Wednesday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

A. B. and A. S. Bailey entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, against C. H. Boothe and Godfrey Newman, owners, and J. G. Muhleman, captain of the steamer Mollie Ragon, to recover seventy-five dollars damages for having run into and injured the plaintiffs' ferryboat at Shousetown. A summons trespass was issued.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Central Board of Education will hold a regular meeting on Tuesday next.

The schools will close at the end of this month, and the pupils of this city will have two months' vacation.

The *Educational Voice* argues in favor of well conducted school exhibitions, and says: "Every first-class school has exhibitions as a part of its course; without them school course is incomplete."

In introducing "A plea for music in public schools," written by Prof. W. L. Smith, our well known educator, Prof. Burtt, has the following to say in the *Educational Voice* for May: "Vocal music should be taught, and well taught, in all our public schools. No course of instruction is complete without it. None of our school money is better expended than that which pays our music teachers.

Beaver Jottings.

Commencement week at Beaver College and Musical Institute, Beaver, Pa., Rev. R. T. Taylor, President, promises to be an occasion of rare interest. We understand the Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered Sunday afternoon, June 18th, by Rev. Hiram Miller, D. D.; under graduate entertainment Monday evening, the 19th; annual address Tuesday evening by Rev. E. B. Snyder; annual concert Wednesday evening, and sacrament exercises Thursday evening, 22d. The usual examinations will be held and other exercises for three days.

Elsewhere will be found an announcement that summer boarders will be received during the vacation season to September.

The Freshest and Best.

A fine bundle of literature has reached us from the stock of Gildenfenny & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue. It includes the best of the current illustrated literary and fashion papers, as well as the freshest magazines. The firm make a specialty of stationery, and have on hand a large stock of the latest and best styles. They also have full assortments of notions, albums, stereoscopes and views, parlor games, base ball goods, etc. Their prices are as low as the lowest.

The United States Life Insurance

Company of New York has a well established agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and the distinctive, excellent business principles which give this company its towering position and great financial strength, must gain the good-will of all. Integrity and tested merit are welcome everywhere. Active men, who wish honorable and profitable employment, should apply for local agencies. SW

Smallpox in Allegheny.

The attention of the Allegheny Board of Health having been called to the fact that there were four cases of smallpox in a house on Sandusky, near Ohio street, a meeting of that body was held last evening to inquire into the matter. Health Officer Hoch reported that he removed the cases to the hospital. The matter of purchasing an ambulance was discussed informally, but no action was taken. No business was transacted.

HEATH MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, one hour early than usual to allow members to join the excursion to the new water works.

The following reports were received and filed: The total number of patients in the Municipal Hospital since January 1st is 63, 40 of whom recovered, 6 died and 17 remain in the Hospital. Of the cases treated 17 were varioloid and 46 smallpox, of whom 6 only died.

The deaths during the month reached 209, equivalent to 20 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 48 deaths of infants under one year and 40 of children between the ages of one and five, making 42 per cent. of the total mortality, consumption caused 33 deaths, and other disease of the respiratory organs 37, of which 22 were from pneumonia. The four principal infections diseases prevailed to about the same extent as during the previous month.

	Cases Reported.	Deaths.
Smallpox	46	4
Scarlet fever	14	9
Typhoid fever	10	4
Diphtheria	8	1

The comparative mortality report is as follows:

May, 1873	280
May, 1875	238
May, 1875	291
May, 1876	209

Health Officer Gray reported the following statistics:

Number of nuisances abated	329
Suits instituted	3
Permits issued	205
Receipts	$118 50

Bills to the amount of $250 were ordered to be paid, after which the Board adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, Pa., will be dedicated June 18th.

REV. D. MCKEE, of Iowa, will preach tomorrow evening at 7½ o'clock in the Central R. P. Church.

NEXT Sabbath week Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., will preach in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

THE Rev. R. W. HAWKINS, of Oil City, will hold the second quarterly meeting for the Free Methodists of Braddocks Field, next Sabbath. Preaching morning and evening.

THE Laird church, on the site of old Plum Creek church, has been completed, and will be dedicated on Tuesday, June 20. Sermon by Rev. G. P. Hays, D.D., at 10:30 A. M.

REV. W. WALLACE, pastor of the Methodist church at Soho, this city, was visited by his congregation *en masse*, a few days ago, and made the recipient of many creature comforts.

DR. ALFRED WHEELER the new editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, makes his bow in this week's issue. His salutation is suave and graceful, and he starts off well.

THE festival of Children's Sunday will be observed at the Universalist Church tomorrow at half-past ten. Rev. Miss Chapin will preach in the evening on "The Centennial Sabbath."

REV. DR. PEARSON was re-elected the Moderator of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association at the annual meeting just held at McKeesport. The attendance was unusually large and the progress reported very gratifying.

THE twelfth session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class will be held on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., in the Smithfield street M. E. Church. Professor T. Jeff. Duncan will discourse on "Bible Manners and Customs."

REV. D. V. MAYS was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Corry, June 1st. Rev. B. M. Kerr preached the sermon, Rev. Theodore Crowl delivered the charge to the pastor and Rev. William Grassie the charge to the people.

REV. ROBERT KERR was installed pastor of Miller's run Presbyterian church, on the 23d ultimo. Rev. G. M. Kerr, of Candor, preached the sermon, George P. Hays, President of Washington College, charged the pastor, and Dr. Wm. Smith the people.

REV. D. F. MCFARLAND, a native of Western Pennsylvania, located for seven years in Illinois, then in New Mexico, afterwards at San Diego, California, and more recently a mis tionary to the Nez Perces Indians, died at the Lapwai agency, on the morning of May 13.

A VIGOROUS effort was made at the late meeting of the United Presbyterian General Assembly to undo overtures proposed to the Presbyteries removing the restriction with regard to the use of instrumental music in churches, but it failed by a vote of eighty-six to seventy-four.

REV. D. L. DICKEY was installed as pastor of the churches of Bethlehem and Hookstown, Pa., on Tuesday, the 23d ult., by a committee of the Presbytery of Washington, consisting of Revs. A. O. Rockwell and J. T. Fredericks, the former presiding and preaching the sermon at Bethlehem, and the latter delivering the charges to pastor and people; and the inverse order of services being observed at Hookstown.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church morning and evening to-morrow, and will minister the ordinance of believers' baptism at night after sermon. Subjects of discourse, "The Air we Breathe and the Water we Drink," and "The Moral Issues of the Next Election; Who shall be our President?

THE *Catholic Journal* thinks the Irish who come to this country make a great mistake in not engaging in agricultural pursuits. It says: If one half the energy they devote to the unhealthy and laborious employments they follow at large cities was bestowed on the soil, not only would the material happiness of the people be increased, but they would lay the foundation of a state of future independence, both for themselves and unborn generations. Look at the large and flourishing colonies of Germans and Swedes who people some of the fertile plains of the West, and then look at the condition of a great majority of the Irish in large towns and cities, and see what deductions you can draw from the comparison.

Allegheny Poor Directors.

This body held a special meeting last night for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of the Insane Department of the Home, *vice* Whittaker, resigned. R. B. Crawford was elected for one month, with the understanding that if he fills the position in an acceptable manner he will be retained for the remainder of the year.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

OVER forty cases of small-pox are reported in the Twelfth ward.

THE checks of Pension Agent McGregor are being paid in silver at the United States Depository.

THE joint Council Committee on the coming Fourth of July celebration will meet this evening.

ELLA SMITH, a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days, by Mayor Phillips, yesterday.

THE Directors of the Poor of Allegheny county hold their annual meeting at the Home on the 22d inst.

CHIEF ENGINEER WHITE proposes to enforce the law relative to obstructing fire apparatus while answering alarms.

AN exhibition was given on Thursday evening by the pupils of the Etna public schools, which was a grand success.

REPUBLICAN Councilmen will meet in caucus this afternoon to agree upon two candidates for Assistant City Assessors.

FOR the benefit of the Newsboys Sabbath School, a fair and festival will be held in the Odd Fellows Alliance Rooms, commencing Tuesday, June 20.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr., Esq., the Chief Marshal of the procession of the coming Fourth of July, has appointed General J. B. Sweitzer chief of staff.

THERE will be no preaching in the Fourth Presbyterian Church to-morrow, owing to the improvements that are being made. Sabbath school as usual.

DOMENICK GALLAGHER has been held for a hearing before Alderman Conroy on a charge of felonious assault and battery on oath of Miles Sweeney.

FRED HEIL is charged on oath of Mary Conner with the larceny of an ice chest, valued at fifteen dollars. The accused will be examined this afternoon before Alderman McMasters.

CHARLES WINIFRED and Clara Winifred are to be heard before Alderman McMaster, on next Monday afternoon, on a charge of keeping a house of disreputable character on Second avenue, above the railroad crossing.

CAPTAIN JOHN, Sealer of Weights and Measures, has entered a charge before Squire Edgar against Patrick Dean, who drives a vegetable wagon, alleging that he attempted to sell potatoes measured in an unadjusted half-bushel. The defendant gave bail for a hearing.

CONRAD YEAGER, of Allegheny, who several weeks ago was informed against by his brother, before Squire Edgar, for felonious assault and battery, was arrested yesterday and lodged in jail for a hearing. He is now taking in the Centennial since he left the city.

Two men named West and Vickroy, are charged before Alderman Kreuter, by J. S. Wallace, with obtaining from him (Wallace) the sum of $1,364 by falsely representing that they could get possession of certain valuable silver mines in Lincoln county, Nevada. Bail for a hearing was found.

ZADOK STREET, Superintendent of the Humane Society, has received letters from different cattle dealers and shippers requesting him to go to Philadelphia and aid in placing in the Centennial Exposition models for improved stock cars, in which animals can be fed and watered while in transit. Mr. Street will comply with the request.

ON Thursday last a basket pic-nic was held at Ingleside, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which was a most delightful affair. The managers were Misses Electa O'Hanlon, Sadie and Mollie Dougherty and Ellen Ratigan, who are entitled to the thanks of those who were present for their successful efforts in providing an occasion of such rare enjoyment.

We Do Not Think

Allegheny people ought to complain about the high price of gas when they can purchase the *Deeds Bro's Gas Machine* at No. 134 Smithfield street, at the extremely low price they are being sold at, and thereby get their gas for one-third the price of city gas. SEWIA

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—River on a stand, with 6 feet 6 inches in canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps, the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims the following testimony is offered:

NEWARK, N. J.

R. V. Pierce, M D.:

DEAR SIR—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. This is my own experience. Your "Discovery" completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about our preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, seeing us in the street, said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully yours,
TTBSAC ATHA B. CROOKS.

ANOTHER GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.

$40,000 Worth of Fine Spring and Summer Goods Just Received

From the firm of Porter, Wilcox & Co., New York, who have shipped the balance of their stock to this city to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice to meet their liabilities by the first of July. Stock comprises the following and ordered to be sold at these prices:

100 Tweed Childrens' Suits costing $6 ordered to be sold at $2 50.

276 all-wool Business Suits costing $15 ordered to be sold at $8.

250 all-wool worsted suits costing $21 ordered to be sold at $10.

225 fine worsted Dress Suits costing $25 ordered to be sold at $12 50.

150 Tweed Summer Suits costing $9 ordered to be sold at $5.

275 fine Cassimere Suits costing $30 ordered to be sold at $15.

100 Cassimere Boys' Suits costing $6 50 ordered to be sold at $3 50.

150 worsted Boys' Suits costing $9 50 ordered to be sold at $5 00.

125 Children's Suits costing $9 00 ordered to be sold at $4 00.

200 all-wool Cassimere Pants costing $5 00 ordered to be sold at $2 50.

150 all-wool to match costing $2 50 ordered to be sold at $1 25.

300 Linen Dusters costing $2 50 ordered to be sold at $1 00.

500 Youths' Suits for Sunday, costing $20, ordered to be sold at $10.

300 Youths' Summer Suits, costing $15, ordered to be sold at $7 50.

500 White Vests, costing $3 00 and $5 00, ordered to be sold at $1 25 and $2 25.

275 fine White Shirts, costing $2 00, ordered to be sold at $1 00.

500 Summer Coats, costing $1 00, $2 00 and $4 00, ordered to be sold at 60 cents, $1 00 and $2 00.

150 fine Carlisle worsted suits costing $13 00, ordered to be sold for $6 50.

All opened and ready for sale to-day until the first of July. Be sure and save your money until you call at Big 13 Sixth street, near the Suspension bridge.

The above goods are no old stock. All manufactured for this season's trade. Call and examine for yourselves.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York.

will open for the season June 15th. This house is entirely new and contains all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms and board may be secured at the Allegheny Central Hotel, Allegheny City, where plans of the house can be examined, or by letter addressed to

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Manager,
TTbs Cooperstown, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.

Do not forget that Messrs. Neiman & Ahlers have removed to No. 101 Smithfield street, where they are prepared to show a full line of the latest styles in piece goods from which they will make to order the most fashionable garment at prices to suit the times. The finest and best workmanship guaranteed.

D. S. Hoobler,

No. 87 Smithfield street, makes to order the most stylish garments at the very lowest prices.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. A. Schultz's Iron City Gun Works, No. 320 Liberty street. Send for price list. TTbs

If You Want

a perfect fitting garment, made in the latest style and a superior order of workmanship, call on Messrs. Neiman & Ahlers, the fine merchant tailors, No. 101 Smithfield street.

Headquarters for Bonanza Crackers.

By the barrel or pound, for sale by W. J. Spence, grocer and tea dealer, No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. MWS

D. S. Hoobler,

No. 87 Smithfield street, is now showing a large and very choice selection of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, to which he invites the attention of all parties desiring to secure first class bargains.

At Low Prices.

Mr. B. Teigel, the fine merchant tailor, at No. 53 Smithfield street, is prepared to make to order the most fashionable garment from the very best material at the same low price. Call and inspect his fine assortment of piece goods for men and boy's wear before making your purchases elsewhere.

COTTON REPORTS.

Galveston Exchange.

GALVESTON, June 8.—The Galveston Cotton Exchange crop report is as follows: Sent out on May 22d questions to 200 correspondents in fifty counties and received only seventy-nine replies from forty-eight counties, dated from the 25th of May to the 1st of June. The area of land planted in cotton in the same counties with last year's as follows: Sixteen counties report a decrease from 5 to 33½ per cent., seventeen the same as last year, fifteen an increase of from 5 to 33½ per cent., the land planted averaging about the same as last year; second and third, no overflows or damage reported; fourth, the character of the weather for planting this year as compared with last year is as follows: Twenty-two counties report the same as last year, fifteen less favorable, eleven more favorable; fifth, in thirty-seven counties the report stands—cotton good, five fair, six not good; sixth, the cotton crop is reported in fifteen counties to be as early as last year, four counties two weeks earlier, thirty-four counties about two weeks later; seventh, labor in number and efficiency is fully as good as last year; eighth, no fertilizers are used in this State; ninth, the condition of the cotton crop is good, but about two weeks later; tenth, the rains in the latter part of May were beneficial, improving the prospects.

Nashville Exchange.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—The May report of the Nashville department of the National Cotton Exchange, covering eighteen counties in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, shows a decrease in acreage of three per cent. The condition of cotton are good and from four to from ten days to two weeks' later in the average. The labor supply is ample and fully equal in efficiency to last year. Favorable reports of the crop largely predominate, and only about one-fourth are reported as in an unfavorable condition. Some complain of grass and a few of insects, but not sufficient to be of present importance.

Cotton Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange crop report for May is issued this evening. The report is as follows: Louisiana reports from thirty-three parishes eighty replies, averaging 75 per cent. The increase in area planted nearly ten per cent. A large proportion of the cultivable lands of river parishes equal to one per cent. of the whole State has been inundated. The waters will subside too late to replant. The season is three weeks late and the weather much less favorable than usual. Considering the inclement season, the stand is fair, but the condition poor, and plant small and very grassy. Heavy rains have done considerable damage. Labor is about the same in numbers, but more efficient. No commercial fertilizers used. Mississippi reports from thirty-three counties 101 replies, average dates 25th of May to the 5th inst.; acreage decrease 1 and 2 per cent. The damage from overflow is confined to river counties and is estimated at 5 per cent. Their production weather was generally less favorable—too much rain and cold nights. The stands is fair but the plant small and backward. The crop is two or three weeks late. Labor is good. No fertilizers used. The present condition is not encouraging. The plant in grass and sucker with many heavy rains. Complaints of inferior seed. Arkansas reports from twenty-three counties fifty-three replies, dates ranging from 19th of May to the 2d instant. There is a decrease in acreage of 10 per cent. The damage by overflow is confined to Chicot, Desha, and Drew counties. The crop suffered forty per cent., Desha twenty per cent. and Drew ten per cent. The weather was as favorable as last year. It seems to continue wet and unseasonably cold. The stands are good in more counties. The crop is ten days later than last year and labor good and about equal in efficiency and numbers, but somewhat demoralized. The inundated district presents the condition of the crop, with a few exceptions, as good. No fertilizers.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Delegates and Others Stopping in this City for Refreshments Should Go to the St James.

We have a word of advice to delegates and others attending the Cincinnati Convention, and who may stop in this city to refresh the inner man. It is this: When the train stops get out of the depot as speedily as possible and hasten across Liberty street to the St. James, which is nearly opposite the depot. Here the weary traveler is always met and welcomed by the prince of landlords, Col. James K. Lanahan, or by one of his polite, suave and affable clerks, all of whom are noted for the great pains they take to make their guests comfortable. The St. James is, without doubt, the best hotel in the neighborhood of the depot. It is kept on the European plan, and is noted for the many excellencies of its culinary department, as well as for the purity of the liquors in the bar.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Elysia at New York, National line steamer Greece at New York, Anchor line steamer Utopia at London.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., has the most complete and desirable arrangements for families.

Upright Piano Cheap.

We have now on hand a first-class make Upright Piano, in use less than one year, that will be sold at a very great bargain. It is in perfect condition, and will be fully warranted.

Also, new 7⅓-octave Upright Pianos, at $290 on payments.

New Stock of Chickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Organs, now opening, at prices and terms to suit the times.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

MARRIED:

WHITE—APPLETON—At the residence of the bride's parents, New Brighton, Pa., June 8th, 1876, by Rev. S. F. Appleton, assisted by Rev. C. H. VanTyne, T. SIDNEY WHITE, Esq., to Miss ANNIE A., daughter of G. F. Appleton, Esq.

DIED:

IRWIN—On Wednesday evening, June 7th, 1876, at Irwin Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, JOHN IRWIN, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on SATURDAY, June 10th, at 10 A. M.

FOWLER—At Youngstown, Ohio June 8th, MARY V. BROWNLEE, wife of William and Sarah Fowler, aged twenty five years and eleven months. Funeral at M. E. Church, on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

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